

THE AGITATOR.

HUGH YOUNG, Editor & Proprietor. WELLSBOROUGH, PA. Thursday Morning, Nov. 3, '59.

FROM THE PEOPLE.

For the Agitator. Wrongs, with their Differences.

EDITOR OF THE AGITATOR: SIR: On the 30th of March, 1855, several armed bands from Missouri, invaded the Territory of Kansas...

The people of that Territory memorialized Congress, stating the facts of the invasion, and calling upon the Government to give them security of life and liberty to exercise their rights as freemen.

The Government at Washington heard their prayer and their protest against armed interference by Missourians. It heard, and replied: "People of Kansas, you are rebels and fanatics; your prayers are hypocritical, your protests uncalled for. You are liars, and not to be believed."

The Administration Press was quick to seize upon the unmistakable indications of sympathy with the invaders, by the Powers at Washington. Far and wide, throughout the entire country, they scouted the people of Kansas as rebels and fanatics, unentitled to either belief or sympathy.

So, you see, like wrongs have their differences. The sacking of Lawrence by Missourians and Georgians was not a wrong to move the souls of the rulers of the Republic with indignation.

Another argument for the extension of the area of the Boro, is found in the administration of its police. All persons residing within one mile of the centre-stone are more interested in the government of Wellsboro than of Delmar or Charleston.

On the 29th of November following, citizens of Missouri took forcible possession of the United States Arsenal in Clay Co., in that State, and armed themselves with its contents; they then marched upon Lawrence.

The powers at Washington did not even rebuke those outlaws for appropriating Government arms by force, for treasonable purposes. Neither did the Negro-press murmur at this high-handed outrage.

On the 6th of December following, a party of these marauders shot an unarmed man, named Barbour, without provocation, as he was riding from Lawrence home. Major Clarke an Indian agent was the murderer.

The Government refused to listen to the remonstrances of the people of Kansas against this bloody deed. It refused to listen—it went so far the other way as to promote the murderer. Its newspapers everywhere upheld the deed.

On the 15th inst., following, Atchinson wrote to Georgia for men—fighting men—to sustain ruffianism in Kansas. The letter was published in the Atlanta Examiner.

Nor did Government scent any treason in this attempt to array the citizens of Georgia against the people of Kansas. It lifted up no voice in rebuke. It said no word in warning. It approved the plan. Its journals everywhere did likewise.

On the 17th of January following, Mr. E. P. Brown, son of John Brown, of Ossawatimie, was captured by a band of Missourians which had been unsuccessful in breaking up the election at Leavenworth; they were fifteen to one; yet they deliberately shot the boy down; and cut him nearly in pieces with knives; and finally, as he asked to be left to die in peace, they spit in his face and mutilated the corpse with a hatchet.

Government sent troops to protect such men from deserved punishment. It could not hear the prayers of the free-State men of Kansas. It was only "Old Brown's" son! And the Negro-Democratic press applauded the bloody deed.

In April following, Buford marched into Kansas with a regiment of armed men from Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, avowing it as his intention to drive out every free-State settler therein.

The "great Democratic Party" at Washington, and at large, discovered nothing treasonable in this invasion of Kansas by an armed regiment of men from three Slave States. Its organs saw no danger to the Union, no unlawful proceeding in the matter. Said they—"the fanatics deserve to be butchered." Be it remembered that these "fanatics" were only fighting for their hearths and homes. But Democracy could see nothing to applaud in that.

On the 22d of August following, a party of men from Georgia, plundered and broke up the Quaker Mission at, or near Westport; and inflicted nameless barbarities upon the females.

The rulers of this great Republic were informed of this terrible joint deed of arson, murder and rape. They could not believe it. Their journalists could not believe it. Nor did they attempt to investigate the affair, and bring the outlaws to punishment. Said the press of that party: "If these things be so, you deserve it all; you are not entitled to the sympathy of any, nor to the protection of law." This said the Press of that party and yet more. All these things—these nameless acts did the rulers of the nation do, and suffer to be done, and many more that I do not here enumerate, because here is enough; these can set the blood of thousands on fire.

But I will tell you more; I will tell you how the Democracy of this nation is not utterly deaf; how it can hear the faintest wail of the least of its slave-born children; how the ring of an armed heel upon soil sacred to legalized oppression, can arouse Government and press as if a thousand trumpets blared. The Powers at Washington are not utterly deaf.

On the 18th of October, 1859, John Brown and sixteen other white men, armed to the teeth, made a descent upon the village of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, gained possession of the U. S. Armory and entrenched themselves therein; they did this without striking a blow. They made prisoners of several of the citizens in and around Harper's Ferry, holding them as hostages. These madmen avowed their object to be the restoration of the Slaves to freedom.

But the tidings of this raid reached the ears of the rulers at Washington and created a mighty sensation. Mr. Buchanan ordered a detachment of U. S. troops to the scene of insurrection. The news reached Richmond, and Gov. Wise despatched other troops to put down the insurgents. The tidings went on the wings

of the lightning into every corner of the land. The Republic was convulsed with astonishment and indignation. So universal was the love of law and order that not even the least of the thousands of journals in its borders presumed to offer a word in justification of the deed. The insurgents were subdued after they had taken the lives of six of the citizens of Harper's Ferry in the melee, and "order reigns" in Harper's Ferry.

Now look at the attitude of the Administration Press throughout the country. Its conductors vie with each other in heaping obloquy upon the heads of John Brown and his mad crew. John Brown and sixteen others storm an Armory in Virginia and shot six Virginians in its defence. Government hurries its troops to the rescue. Its press howls with indignation against the marauders. They are traitors. They deserve death; so be it. Those mistaken men will pay the just penalty of their crime. But who denounced the invaders of Kansas as outlaws and traitors? Not these immaculate and hyper-patriotic editors and wickedly corrupt men who are hounding John Brown to his death.

So, you see, like wrongs have their differences. The sacking of Lawrence by Missourians and Georgians was not a wrong to move the souls of the rulers of the Republic with indignation. The plundering of the Harper's Ferry Armory by John Brown, is high treason in the judgment of the same rulers. The truth is—each was a wrong, and the first was greater.

Mark—I do not offer a word in palliation or extenuation of John Brown's misconduct; but let the people stand face to face with the facts. The rulers of this Republic are hypocrites; they are corrupt and traitorous; they are abettors of violence and murder on free soil, and the avengers of like crimes on slave soil. Do you see it, freemen? Can you discriminate between murder here and murder there? Will you think of these things?

JOHN OF MORLEY. For the Agitator. Wellsboro—Its Boundaries.

Another argument for the extension of the area of the Boro, is found in the administration of its police. All persons residing within one mile of the centre-stone are more interested in the government of Wellsboro than of Delmar or Charleston.

If there is anything good in the legislation or conduct of our civil officers they share the benefit of it and should assist in its management. If anything evil is initiated and carried on among us it affects them as verily as us, and they should have the power to help retrench it. This is especially true with our stores and manufacturing trades. They are a public benefit not to the comparatively few families residing in the contracted Boro limits, but to every farmer for miles around.

And if from the liquor traffic any wrong is done to the reputation of our community, to the peace of our families, to the financial interests of individuals, is not this burden and disgrace affecting as sorely those who live in the vicinity, as those who live in town? We believe what is bad among us falls with severer stroke upon those outside our Boro limits than upon our own citizens. Yet they have no voice, no hand in abating these wrongs. Is this right? If they are affected as much as the villagers proper by all the good and bad in our business, our city fathers, our officers, our laws and the execution of the same,—if here starts the winds that blow them good and bad, then let them in to the partnership of control over elements that affect them so much.

In our roads also they have as much interest as we, and in those leading one mile in every direction from the Boro, they have more do, for they travel them oftener than we do. Citizens of the remoter parts of the adjacent towns are more interested of course in the state of the roads in their vicinity and cannot be expected to take that interest in the condition of the roads nearer town. Very naturally they complain if the roads adjoining the Boro line are put in the same order as those within the Boro, because it is done with their money. And yet it is a correct principle that the roads leading into a town should grow constantly better as they come nearer, because, other circumstances being equal, the property is more valuable and consequently is assessed higher, and principally because such converging roads are always traveled more. These roads would very naturally be better cared for by those living nearest to them and traveling them most than by those more remote.

And now, patient editor, and reader, if you have carefully considered the reasons we have given for enlarging the boundaries of Wellsboro, you will see that the main advantages are to accrue to the townsmen than to be embraced in the enlarged Boro, and not to the present citizen of the village. Every consideration you will give this subject, not only from the reasons already given but others that will occur to your own mind, will convince you that the advantages of the alteration we propose are mainly on the side of the citizen to be included rather than of those already embraced. This you will perceive is peculiarly the case with the school and governmental interests of the parties. The truth is that with an equal pro-rata tax in Wellsboro and the adjoining towns, Wellsboro can keep their schools going full twice as long and pay twice the wages at that for teachers, as these contiguous towns. Hence we would not suppose that if opposition to this alteration of our Boro limits is to come from any source the citizens of Wellsboro will protest against it. And yet so far as the writer of these articles has been able to judge, the shoe pinches the other foot entirely. Wellsboro, if we are rightly informed, would extend cordially the invitation to this adjoining population to come in and share all the benefits of our danger population, and ampler schools, and trades and religious privileges, and join them in abating the evil influences which ride the outsiders harder, if possible, than the villagers, while they can now only see and feel the curse and then keep still or utter their complaints in vain. Why this outside opposition to such a beneficial measure should ever have arisen we can hardly conceive. Every consideration of enlightened self-interest, every noble impulse which, it seems to us, we all ought to feel for the prosperity and adorning of our village, beautifying our homes, enhancing our property, inviting strangers to come and east in their lot among us, we have for years thought required the change in our dimensions we here have contemplated. But to bring it about requires, if we are informed correctly, the petition of twenty men, voters, residing in the district thus to be set off from one and included in another corporation. Whether there are that number within one mile of Wellsboro who would favor the project we do not know. If our views upon this subject have convinced others both in and around Wellsboro of the benefits of this alteration half as thor-

oughly as they have us, we shall have a grand circle complete of two miles in diameter for the beautiful village of Wellsboro in a very short time. J. F. C.

The Institute. The time for the fifth session of the Tioga Co. Teachers' Institute is near at hand, commencing, as I learned from the Superintendent, on Tuesday the 15th inst., when it is expected that Wellsboro will once more present a lively appearance; made so by the truly live and wide-awake teachers of the county. That the object of the Institute is a noble one, none can deny, who have attended it and witnessed the grand results arising from it, and such as could have been produced in no other way than by a mutual interchange of opinion respecting the many duties and responsibilities of teachers.

The interest manifested on the part of the teaching profession, and in fact by all lovers of education, and the complete success which has attended it thus far, give ample assurance of its adaptation to the wants of teachers, and also to School Directors who can by attending the Institute engage the services of competent teachers.

Let our board of counsellors and all interested in education, make special efforts to encourage the teachers to attend the coming session, and enter vigorously with our Superintendent upon the work for which it is designed, and by so doing benefit themselves and thus be better able to benefit the public which they represent.

The kindly manner in which the citizens of Wellsboro received the teachers during the two sessions held there is undoubtedly remembered by every teacher, as well as an assurance of a hearty welcome whenever they should meet with them, which will be soon. R. C. B.

MARRIED. In Galeburg, Ill., October 18th, by Rev. Mr. West, Mr. J. B. SOFIELD to Miss HELEN SMALLEY, both of Osawatimie, Kansas.

In Gray's Valley, on Tuesday, Oct. 11th, by Rev. Mr. Rockwell, Mr. JOHN HAVERLY of Covington, to Miss PHIBBE ASHLEY of Sullivan.

In Rutland, on Thursday, Oct. 27th, by the same, Mr. ERWIN HARKNESS of Cherry Platts, to Miss CLARRINDA F. ROCKWELL of Rutland.

At Taylor's Hotel, Wellsboro, Nov. 1st, by Rev. J. F. Calkins, Mr. IRA GRAVES of Covington, to Miss ISABELLA ABERNETHY of Wellsboro.

We were present at the "Marriage Feast" and saw the happy pair launched off into the unknown sea of matrimonial life. May this voyage be a long and joyous one, undisturbed by a single storm; and may the rocks and shoals of sorrow be forever unknown.

In Covington Boro, on Thursday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. B. Morris, Mr. C. W. SWAN of Orange Co., N. Y. and Miss JULIA S., daughter of L. B. Smith Esq.

The printers were kindly remembered.

DIED. In Mansfield, on the morning of the 25th of October, 1859, daughter of John W. and Margaret Bailey, aged 9 years.

To the Ladies. If the person who received a mourning pin in a mistake from my shop, will return it they will confer a favor on the owner, as it was a gift from a friend now deceased.

Also the person who received the cameo will please return the same and much obliged. A. POLLEY. Nov. 3, 1859.

Truities Sale to Close a Concern. All the remaining unpaid portion of a contract for 50 acres of land between the subscriber and Timothy Fluty; has about 2 years to run. Also same with Jacob Slaughter for 25 acres, has about five years to run. Also same with Dominio Fluty for 25 acres, has about 5 years to run. Also a quantity of hay in the barn on the Ralph Mead & Co. farm.

The above mentioned property will be sold on Monday Nov. 7th, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the premises to the highest bidder for cash. EDWIN MEAD, Trustee. November 3d, 1859.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe Lung Affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Nov. 3d, 1859. Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

Come and try the New Store! M. M. IS AT HOME AGAIN! with an extensive and well-selected assortment of NEW GOODS.

His stock is as varied as it is valuable, and comprises DRY GOODS of all styles and varieties, including Fall and Winter varieties of Dress Goods, Silks, Parasetta's DeLaines, &c.

READY-MADE CLOTHING of various styles and prices. Having had long experience in this branch of trade, he is confident his clothing will suit his customers.

GROCERIES, His stock of Groceries is complete, embracing a long list of articles in common use, and which will be sold at unusually low prices. He has also a complete assortment of HARDWARE purchased with special reference to this market, including Saws, Axes, &c. Also CROCKERY in abundance and variety. The attention of the public is also called to the fact that PORK, FLOUR & SALT will be kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices. In addition to the foregoing he will keep PAINTS & OILS, and similar articles of mechanical use. His stock of Boots & Shoes is sufficient to keep an entire community on a "good footing," and warrants that all can be "fitted," from the largest to the smallest. In truth, he would assure his friends and the public that EVERYTHING usually kept in a store may be found among his stock. Call at the old stand of M. X. CONVERSE. Wellsboro, Nov. 3, 1859.

HILDRETH & LANDIS, CASH DEALERS IN GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c. One door below Holiday's Hotel, Wellsboro, Pa. Cash paid for Hides and all kinds of Grain. C. HILDRETH, S. H. LANDIS. Wellsboro, Oct. 6th, 1859.

DRESS MAKING. MISS M. A. JOHNSON, respectfully announces to the citizens of Wellsboro and vicinity, that she has taken rooms over Niles & Elliot's Store, where she is prepared to execute all orders in the line of DRESS MAKING. Having had long experience in the business, she feels confident that she will give satisfaction to all who may favor with their patronage. Sept. 29, 1859.

NEW GOODS!

WM. A. ROE & CO. Have just received their New Stock of FALL & WINTER GOODS.

Consisting in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, READY MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, CROCKERY & HARDWARE, GLASS & WOODENWARE, CARPETS, FLOOR & TABLE OIL CLOTHS, and in fact everything in the line of household and general merchandise. Purchasers will please call and examine the goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere, and compare themselves that the place to buy good and cheap Goods is at Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce. To Josiah B. Smith: You are hereby notified that Emily B. Smith, your wife, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said case in the premises, at which time and place you are to appear if you think proper. S. L. POWELL, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce. To Laura Ann Mack: You are hereby notified that Harrison Mack, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said case in the premises, at which time and place you are to appear if you think proper. S. L. POWELL, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce. To Julia Green: You are hereby notified that Green, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said case in the premises, at which time and place you are to appear if you think proper. S. L. POWELL, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

Application for Divorce. To Ellen Quakenbush: You are hereby notified that Tobias T. Quakenbush, your husband, has applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, for a divorce from the bonds of matrimony, and that the said Court has appointed Monday, the 5th day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day for hearing the said case in the premises, at which time and place you are to appear if you think proper. S. L. POWELL, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 27, 1859.

F. W. KRISSE, SADDLE AND HARNESS MAKER, WELLSBORO ST., TIOGA CO. TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Tioga, and of the County generally, that he has established himself at Tioga, where he will manufacture and keep on hand a good stock of Saddles, Bridles, Heavy Harness, Carriage Harness of all kinds &c. Also Hames, Halters, Whips, Traces, Collars &c. All work warranted. Repairing done on short notice. Tioga, Sept. 1, 1859.

NOTICE.—The firm of Robinson & Co. is this day dissolved, the subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. B. N. Payne, in the firm. The undersigned would continue to do the same stand. All persons indebted to the late firm will please make payment as soon as convenient. CORNING, Oct. 1st. E. E. ROBINSON.

Staten. ON the night of Sept. 20, at the Hotel (Bull) Hart, a BLACK LION SKIN OVERMANTLED, stamped "First Quality," lining blue, with a very little black and white velvet cuffs lined with red. Any person giving me any information, or returning said coat to me will be liberally rewarded. HIRSHAM M. STICKESON. East Charleston, Oct. 27, 1859.

NEW MILLINERY SHOP. MISS PAULINA SMITH has added to her stock lately purchased from Mrs. GILBERTSON, a fresh assortment, direct from the City, of Bonnets, Ribbons and Flowers, Silks, Laces, Velvets &c. Plain and Colored Straw and Black Banners, Hats, Dresses, Fancy Goods, &c. From her knowledge of, and experience in the business she believes herself able to give satisfaction to all who may favor with their custom. The patronage of the Ladies of Wellsboro and vicinity respectfully solicited. 27 BLEACHING AND PRESSING, in the most superior manner. (Jan. 20, 1859.)

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Quaker City Publishing House, 100,000 Catalogues, NEW, ENLARGED AND REVISED NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION. Superior Inducements to the Public. A new and sure plan for obtaining GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, and other valuable Presents. Full particulars given in Catalogues, which will be sent free to all upon application. \$100,000 in this Catalogue. ANTED, for each purchaser, \$100,000 in this Catalogue. Be distributed to my patrons within the next month—\$150,000 to be distributed during the next six months. The inducement offered Agents are more liberal than those of any other house in the business. Having been in the publishing and Book-selling business for the last eight years, my experience enables me to conduct the Gift Enterprise with the greatest satisfaction to all. 27 AGENTS WANTED in every Town and Village. For particulars address DUANE B. LINDSEY, Quaker City Publishing House, 33 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa. October 20, 2m.

Notice of Partition. To the heirs at law of John Corzatt, deceased: We, the undersigned, being the heirs at law of John Corzatt, deceased, do hereby give notice that by virtue of the order of the Court of Common Pleas of Tioga County, made on the 17th day of October, 1859, the real estate of the said John Corzatt, deceased, shall be divided into three equal parts, and each part shall be sold to the highest bidder, and the proceeds of the sale shall be divided among the heirs at law of the said John Corzatt, deceased, in equal shares. The said real estate is situated in the Township of Wellsboro, and is bounded north by Waterman's Mill, P. B. & Co.'s land, east by Warren Wells, on the south by the land of the said John Corzatt, deceased, and west by Nathan A. Morris. The said real estate is a log house, frame barn, and an apple orchard, and is situated on the premises of the said John Corzatt, deceased, at the corner of the road leading to the mill of the said John Corzatt, deceased, and is bounded by the road leading to the mill of the said John Corzatt, deceased, and is situated on the premises of the said John Corzatt, deceased, at the corner of the road leading to the mill of the said John Corzatt, deceased. S. L. POWELL, Sheriff's Office, Wellsboro, Oct. 31, 1859.

Bank Notice. To the Stockholders of the Tioga Co. Bank: An Annual Meeting will be held at the Bank Office in Wellsboro, on the third Monday of November next for the purpose of electing directors and officers. L. P. TILLEY, President. 11th Feb. Sept. 22.

"Captain Brown," awarding to him credit for bravery, fortitude, and humanity towards his prisoners. He dwelt, with an appropriate anticlimax, on the fact that Brown had armed himself with a sword which Frederick the Great had sent to General George Washington! The sword belonged to Mr. Lewis Washington, one of Brown's prisoners.

LETTER FROM SENATOR MASON, OF VIRGINIA. A letter from United States Senator Mason, after due investigation at Harper's Ferry, says there was no insurrection in any form whatsoever on the part of the inhabitants of that town or vicinity. The fact is undoubted that not a man, black or white, joined the invaders after they came into Virginia, or gave them aid or assistance in any form. So far as can be discovered, not one of the nineteen escaped. Not a slave escaped, or attempted to escape, during the tumult. Of the few carried off by Cook across the river, all escaped from him and came safely back, but one, who, it appears, was drowned while crossing the river, homeward bound.

THE EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY AND OLD BROWN. A disingenuous attempt has been made to fix the responsibility of Brown's conduct upon the New England Emigrant Aid Society, and the statement has appeared that the rifles he used were furnished by that association which numbers the most respectable and law-abiding men in the country in its officers. This is denied upon authority. The New Bedford Standard says: "The company has never invested a dollar in cannon or rifles, in powder or lead, or in any of the implements of war, for use in Kansas or anywhere else. The money subscribed to its stock, about \$130,000, has been expended in Kansas in the erection of hotels, mills and machinery; by favoring the establishment of schools and churches; and by doing everything that could be done to surround the settlers, even on their first arrival, with the comforts of civilized and cultivated life. It has never paid the passage of an emigrant to the territory. It is a purely business organization and all attempts to connect it with Brown's project will be futile, as will those to connect the Republicans in any way with it."

TORTURING THE DYING FOR POLITICAL CAPITAL. The Detroit Tribune justly says: "One of the most disgusting sights that has ever been witnessed in the country is the interrogation of Brown, Stephens, and others of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, by Senator Mason and Congress-man Vandelligham. While Brown was writhing in pain, and the gathering shades of certain death were clouding the eyes and intellect of Stephens, these ghoul's stopped in between the grave and its victims, to extort from them some expression that might be turned to political advantage. It is right the disgusting attempt should be an utter failure."

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE BROWN RIOT. The Springfield Republican contains the following clever article "from the London Times in advance of the steamer": "The account we give this morning of the reduction of Harper's Ferry, in America, by six negroes, engaged in a servile insurrection, must fill our readers with astonishment. We confess to feelings of chagrin and mortification at this new and unexpected evidence of the degeneracy and effeminacy to which our transatlantic cousins are reduced. It is but another instance in proof of the debilitating and demoralizing effects of republican institutions upon a race which under a strong government has always proved itself invincible.

"In order to understand fully the nature of this transaction, it should be premised that Harper's Ferry is one of the most strongly fortified positions in the United States. It is situated on a narrow point between two rivers, and has an arsenal containing several thousand guns, and occupied by some 250 or 300 men. Gen. Brown, or "old Brown," as he is contemptuously called, taking advantage of Gen. Scott's absence on a voyage to San Juan, assumed the authority of Commander-in-chief of the United States army, took possession of this stronghold without firing a gun, made prisoners of all the men found about, and of several planters, including a grandson of the illustrious Washington, and himself a distinguished officer of the army, placed sentries at the railroad bridges and the corners of the streets, and so held the town for two days, until the States of Maryland and Virginia had collected their forces, when, supported by all the available federal troops from the capital and the fortifications around, a determined assault was made upon the insurgents, and three of them were killed, and the remainder, numbering three or four, (the accounts not agreeing as to the precise number) were taken prisoners. There is also an indistinct report that one Cook had fled with a wagon load of emancipated negroes towards the free State of Pennsylvania. If an invading force of 10,000 men had been routed, the American papers could not have been more profuse and extravagant in their boasts and exultations, and as the federal capital seems to have been considered in imminent peril from this handful of men, we presume the President will issue a proclamation for a day of national thanksgiving for the remarkable deliverance.

"We sincerely hope for a peaceful solution of the San Juan difficulty. But in consideration of this Harper's Ferry affair we trust Her Majesty's government will show no disposition to yield us iota for the sake of peace. And in case war becomes necessary, the government will only need to fit out a steam tug capable of landing fifty or sixty men on the coast of the United States, anywhere south of the Potomac. It will require some eight or ten to take and hold Washington, and the rest can divide and march through the Southern States in different directions, collecting an army of negroes as they proceed. In about six weeks the Southern States would be cleared of white men and organized as colonies under Great Britain, with free negroes as citizen planters.

"The Northern States would, at first, be inclined to resist this movement, but before they could bring their slow militia into action the whole thing would be accomplished, and they would then acquiesce in it without difficulty in order to save the Union, as they always have done in every new settlement of the slavery question, however distasteful at first. The affair at Harper's Ferry furnishes abundant evidence of the facility and speed with which this scheme may be executed, and we trust Her Majesty's ministers will give it their serious consideration before consenting to any adjustment of the boundary question which shall compromise our interests or honor in the slightest degree."

Another dreadful explosion took place at Dupont's powder mill, at Wilmington, Delaware, on the 21st ult. by which seven lives were lost.

We desire to call the attention of our Democratic readers to the able article in another column of this sheet from a new contributor, "JOHN OF MORLEY." It is a complete answer to ridiculously zealous and blustering "sensational leaders" of the pro-slavery press, great and small, in their attempts to fasten the responsibility of "Old Brown's" invasion upon the Republican party.

We notice that our old friend G. W. Brown, Esq., of the Lawrence Herald of Freedom hoists to his mast head the names of Salmon P. Chase of Ohio for President, and N. P. Banks of Massachusetts for Vice President, subject to the decision of the Republican National Convention of 1860. These gentlemen would do honor to our party and nation, but we think we can do better by nominating men who will unite as much of the Opposition vote as will be necessary to elect them, without any sacrifice of Republican principles.

We notice with sincere pleasure that the Herald of Freedom is giving a hearty support to the Republican State ticket put in nomination at Topeka.

BUCHANAN AND BRODERICK.—The Cincinnati Daily Times, commenting upon the murder of Broderick, says that "he was hunted like the wounded stag, and finally driven over the precipice. Before he left Washington City was planned "the deep damnation of his taking off." He was the victim of a foul crew as ever graduated on earth for high offices in the realm of Pluto.—Whence were drawn the supplies of the powerful interests that pursued a courageous and gallant man to the grave. Directly from the Administration.—The spirit of Broderick has passed to another and a brighter world; the body of him who could say with Logan, that not a drop of his blood flowed in the veins of others, sleeps in the gory tomb of the duello; he that fought the iniquity of the Buchanan dynasty in the same spirit which prompted Sidney to expose the corruption of the Stuart kings, died as gallantly as did Sidney when the sacrifice was demanded."

"We have but one thought to add. Would this insurrection at Harper's Ferry, have taken place in the absence of 'The Republican party'?"

"If then, this insurrection would not have occurred without 'The Republican party,' it is unjust for the people to hold the Republican party responsible."

We clip the above from the Union, a Pro-Slavery Democratic sheet published in Luzerne County. "Logic is logic" was the moral of the "tale of the wonderful one-horse shay," but the above precious reasoning puts that wonderful story and its moral quite into the shade.

We have another thought to add to the Union's addition. Would this "insurrection"—as the Union and all other Pro-Slavery sheets are pleased to style it, though Senator Mason of Virginia publishes a letter and says there was no such thing as an insurrection about the affair—would this riot have taken place in the absence of Border Ruffianism in Kansas in 1856? Would John Brown have become a maniac but for the wrongs heaped upon him and a thousand others by armed villains from the South at the instance of a Democratic Administration who protected them in their crimes, and even used the Federal army to help along the villainous work?

If then, this riot and bloodshed at Harper's Ferry would not have occurred if John Brown had been allowed to have kept peaceful possession of his own property; if his unarmed and unoffending sons had not been murdered in cold blood by Democratic ruffians; and if these murders and wrongs drove John Brown to madness and desperation, is it unjust for the people to hold the Pro-Slavery Democratic party responsible for this Harper's Ferry Riot?

How do you like your own style of reasoning, neighbor?

We publish below, a letter from a working Republican in Covington. Much as we believe in the efficiency of township organizations for the discussion and diffusion of Republican principles, we believe that the Agitator can be made the most effective agent in this direction, with the least cost. Try it and see. We are very grateful to our Covington friend for his wishes for our success.

Covington, October 27, 1859. Mr. Young: In your last week's issue, "Frank" urges the formation of political clubs in every township throughout the county, as a preliminary movement, prior to the grand struggle in prospect, next year. That such a movement would accomplish wonders, I have not the least doubt, but there is another way of "clubbing" which deserves the attention of every one, viz: "clubbing" for the Agitator!

Now I insist upon the Republicans giving the Agitator a more extended circulation throughout the county.

I would ask who are the workers of the Republican Party, or, any other party? Is it the man that supports his county paper, or is it that large class of voters who withhold their support?

Who are they who know how the party is getting along? It is most assuredly those who support their party paper. Who are they that do the groveling if the county nominations do not suit them? Is it those who do not read their county paper?

The Republicans who withhold their support from their party paper in this county, are counted by the thousand. Let every subscriber try and get one, and there will be a great deal of labor performed for 1860. Pass around the subscription list for the Agitator.